

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1804.

If our friends who facor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned hey must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

HONESTY THE REST POLICE. Behome of a Gennias Constitutional Tarti ter Rerenne Only.

Be it enacted that on every article imported into the United States from any foreign untry there shall be levied an import duty of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

II. There shall be no exception to this rate of duty, but it shall be levied and collected in the case of every article imported, saving only gold and silver coin or buillon, and the go foreign Ministers who may be accredited to the United States.

III. Whenever at the end of any fiscal year the aggregate revenues derived from import duties shall exceed by fifty millions of dollars the necessities of the Government, when bon estly and economically administered, the President shall be authorized to issue s proclamation reducing the rate of import data on all articles thereafter imported from thirtyfive per cent, to thirty per cent, ad valorem. IV. This act shall take effect on the first day of March, 1894.

The Senate Caucus To-day.

It needs no caucus of Democratic Senators to ascertain that the Wilson bill is a fraud and a failure, totally unworthy of Demo eratic support. The caucus to be held today should dump that niggling humbug into the waste basket, and resolve to support a bill for a tariff for revenue only.

Such a bill can be made without trouble, and it will clear the Democracy of reproach again, at least as far as the Senate is concerned. But as for the tariff for deficiency with its Socialist tag, the income tax, the passage of it by the Senate will be an invitation to Democratic disaster whose extent can be gauged by the Republican plurality of 185,000 in Pennsylvania.

The Senate still has the power to redeem the Democratic obligations and to prevent a Democratic crash.

The Kearsarge Inquiry.

Secretary HERBERT lost no time after the arrival of the officers and crew of the Kearsarge at this port in taking measures to ascertain the cause of her loss and to fix the responsibility for it. A court of inquiry for this purpose, of which Admiral GHERARDI is President, meets to-day.

The duty imposed on this court is no covetable, but is of high importance, and, if properly performed, will be of great value. The Kearsarge was no ordinary war ship. She was incomparably the most renowned of American vessels in commission, and the battle records of all the rest combined are eclipsed by hers. The American people accordingly expected that very great care would be taken of this cruiser and their views had been clearly indicated in a vote of Congress exempting the Kearsarge and the Hartford from the ordinary limit of repairs allowable on wooden ships in order to retain them from destruction. That such a vessel should have been run on a well-known reef, in no stress of storm, and with the whole Caribbean Sea available for avoiding it, was naturally painful surprise and shock to the pub The original cost of the famous old corvette and her possibilities of combat under modern conditions are not elements in the magnitude of this loss. It was her past glories, and no present or prospective usefulness in cruising, that made her dear to the people. She was a relic of memorable days, at once a symbol and an inspiration. The American people did not ask or expect those who had charge of her to add one jot to her renown, but they did expect them not to wreck her.

But is it not possible that no one on board was immediately responsible for this disester? That must be the ardent hope of every one who awaits the investigation of the court. With proper reticence, the officers of the Kearsarge have abstained from attempting to indicate, if they know, who is to blame for this inexplicable blunder. When the responsibility is fixed, those who were not concerned with it will, of course, feel a sense of relief at the announcement. Conjectures have been rife that the chart was fatally wrong the position of Roncador Reef not being properly marked upon it; and again, that the ship's instruments were improperly adjusted. Although in such a case it might be the turn of a Government Bureau to be investigated, the discovery would be really a source of satisfaction, provided it only showed that such a vessel had not been risked needlessly close to reef whose treacherous and shifting surrounding currents were the main things to avoid in that short voyage from Port-au-

That the investigation of the court will b fair and considerate, yet also firm and thorough, there is no reason to doubt.

The Lords Retreat.

Following the advice of the Duke of DEV-ONSHIBE, and virtually deposting Lord Salis-BURY from the leadership of their body the Lords have abandoned all their amend ments to the Parish Councils bill, except one, and, if pressed, may withdraw that also. This means that, for the present, at all events, Mr. GLADSTONE and the oldfashioned Liberals will be able to disregard the demand of the Radicals for the aboiltion of hereditary legislators, but they will have to propose, by way of substitute, some method of reforming the upper House.

If the Lords, however, are to be mended, instead of being ended, there will be at once a sharp divergence of opinion turning on the question whether the composition of the chamber shall be altered or its power curtailed, or whether both changes shall be combined. The plan which finds most favor with the Lords themselves is that the Peers of England, of Great Britain, and of the United Kingdom-these three categories are not to be confounded with one another-shall meet together and elect representatives to sit in the upper House, precisely as the Peers of Scotland and the Peers of Ireland do now. The fatal objection to this project is that the resultant chamber would be no more acceptable to the Radicals than is the present assembly. Under this scheme the Lords would continue to represent nobody except the members of an hereditary body. If the upper House is to possess coordinate powers of legislation, such as belong to the Senate of the United States, it must, like our Senate, be the outcome, direct or indirect, of a popular election. That is the ultimatum of the Radicals, provided the upper chamber of Parliament is to retain such powers as it now assumes to exercise.

The alternative, which would involve a less violent dislocation of the British Constitution, would be to curtail materially the functions of the hereditary chamber, and, in fact, reduce these to a mere power

of insuring deliberation and a certain amount of delay. Thus, according to this plan, the Lords would be allowed to send back a bill with amendments to the Com mons, but, if these amendments were reected by the people's representatives, the Lord's would have to pass the bill in the original form. If a bill sent up from the Commons were thrown out in toto, without amendments, as was the case with the Home Rule bill then the Commons would have the right of reaffirming their wishes by a resolution, and the bill would thereby become a law, the assent of the Crown upon the advice of the Prime Minister being taken for granted. Not only the Lords, but all the Conservatives, would be certain to oppose desperately this reduction of the upper House to a mere advisory assembly. and they are likely to urge that in case o a deadlock recourse shall be made to the referendum, providing that a certain proportion of the electors, say two-fifths or one-third, petition to that end. Then, should a bill be rejected in toto by the Lords, the voters might be called upon to say "Yes" or "No" to the question

whether it should become a law. It is plain, indeed, that the House of Lords may be mended in many ways, but only two solutions of the problem will be satisfactory and final. Either the upper House must emanate from the people and thus become truly representative, or else its powers must be distinctly subordinate to those of the Commons.

Sunrise at Peary's Camp. After three months of twilight and dark ness, the sun is shining on Lieut. PEARY's camp in Bowdoin Bay. About ten days ago a few members of the little party doubtless climbed up the ice cap north of their winter home, to catch the first rays of the return ing orb, as its yellow disk peered above the hills on the southern shores of Inglefield Gulf. Two years ago the wife of the ex plorer wrote that it brought home nearer to her to see the sun once more. Now the longed-for light is shining upon the cabin front, for this time the habitation has the desirable southern exposure which PRAR was not able to secure when he previously camped at Redeliffe.

PEARY is now on the threshold of his principal undertaking. We have no reason to doubt that the good fortune which favored him during his journey north and his first two weeks at Appiversary Lodge was continued through the ten weeks o work before the long night came upon the camp. During those weeks, if all went well, the explorer, in his steam launch, made a careful survey of the 300 miles of shore line of Inglefield Gulf. His party also laid in a store of fresh meat and reindeer skins, and most of the supplies for the sledge expedition of the spring were safely stowed under the snow on the ice cap that is to be the highway for the coming journey.

Over one-third of the Eskimos of this re gion visited Prant's camp in 1891-92, some of them travelling 200 miles to see him. They found it very advantageous to have this white man as a friend and sojourner among them; and we may be sure that An niversary Lodge, this winter, has not lacked the life and animation that unceasing pilgrimages of these Arctic Highlanders could give it. PEARY, however, tolerates no idlers or mere curiosity mongers in his camp It is this explorer's practice to make all natives work who court the privilege of living for a time with the great Capitansoak. He pays them well for their work, but while they are with him they must dig snow paths, lash sledges, care for the dogs scrape reindeer skins, and sew on the gar ments his sledge men are to wear. If the Eskimos will not work, they have no place in his busy camp.

When PEARY comes home we shall hear the results of some interesting experiments made, this winter, for the first time in Arctic regions. We shall hear whether the Mexican donkeys or burros, which he took from their heavy work of carrying silver ore through the snow of the Rocky Mountains, are a useful adjunct in Arctic explo ration; whether he was able to send messages back to his camp by the carrier pigeons that were going on the sledge jour ney: whether lighting his house by electricity and heating it with kerosene were successful; and whether his phonograph did its duty faithfully, enabling him to bring home many specimens of the spoken language of the most northern representa tives of the human race.

But these things are among the minor matters, though they will be of interest to all who have followed the fortunes of the American explorer. The three leading features of his work are the survey o Inglefield Gulf, the thorough ethnological studies he intended to pursue among the Eskimos of northwest Greenland, and, above all, the explorations on the northern and northeastern coasts and among the islands that are believed to lie north of the main land. Whether PRARY will make a dash over the Arctic Sea toward the North Pole remains to be seen. He certainly will not attempt such a journey unless the aledging conditions over the sea ice are very favor able. He has enough to do without this and such an undertaking would not form very important feature of his work, whos main purpose is to complete our knowledge of the northern and northeastern coast line and of the islands that are supposed to lie

near them. The month of March has blustering weather in the Arctic regions as well as in this latitude; but with a good supply of daylight, the explorer will not permit any thing, save the stormbursts that cannot last long, to interrupt for an hour the final preparations for the great sledge journey. About the 15th of March, eight and a half weeks earlier than the time when he began his 1,300 miles journey of 1892, PEARY, with seven or eight men and plenty of dog teams expects to be fairly started on the route for Independence Bay, on the northeast coast. Choosing a middle road between his out ward and homeward routes of 1892, he hopes to avoid both the crevasses of the glacial basins of the west and the dense fogs that enwrapped him for two weeks on

the lofty summit plateau. It should be remembered that, in all respects. PEARY has the great advantage of previous experience in the same work. He will start not only two months earlier than before, but he expects to make a quicker journey, and he hopes to reach Independence Bay not later than from May I to May 5. It is there that the party will divide to carry out the various phases of the task the explorer has in view. While he and a part of his force explore the northern coast of the mainland and attempt to solve the mystery of the northern lands which he saw at Independence Bay, another party will sledge southeast along the coast and complete the survey of that unknown shore to Caps Bismarck. The entire expedition expects to reassemble at the winter camp in Bowdoin Bay in time to take the steamer home that will start for Anniversary Lodge early next summer.

Nearly two years ago Lieut, PEART read to the members of his sledge party, on the THE SUN predicting that the sledge expediion would get under way about May 15. It happened that this was the very day on which they started into the unknown. All those friends of the explorer who had studled the Arctic problem thought they had reason to believe he would do good work. The results of his enterprise surpassed the most sanguine expectations; and Prany's friends have abundant reason new to believe that, with fairly good fortune on his side, he will complete in the most satisfactory manner his arduous enterprise.

Short-weight Oratory. The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the Boy Orator of the Platte, spoke to the toast, Patriotism," at a dinner given by the Chicago Union League Club on Washington's Birthday. Mr. BRYAN informed his hearers that the Washington Monument was "the most imposing shaft ever reared by human hands in gratitude to man." spoke of PERICLES, MARS, Salamis, the Temple of JANUS, NAAMAN the Leper, and the inevitable Roman matron. He spoke of MILTON, TENNYSON, and PATRICK HENRY. He asked, "Will the citizen be as patriotic when he sits beneath the olive branch of peace as when he follows the eagles of war?" And he shut himself off finally with this sentiment:

the people so act, at all times, in all places, and under stances, that each is worthy of that nobles!

f all names, an American cithes." It would have been appropriate on the birthday of Washington for Mr. BRYAN to say that an American citizen worthy of that noblest of names wouldn't tell a lie. And if a worthy citizen may not lie, a party, which is a collection of citizens, mustu't lie either. Yet the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, did his best to make the Democratic party a liar by helping to frame a protective tariff bill with a Populistic inome tax annex.

PERICLES and Mars and the Roman matron are a trifle worn. The fresh eloquence of the Nebraska favorite would have been better employed in apologizing for his own divagations and those of his associates on the Ways and Means Committee from that standard of political morality and honor of which Washington was an exemplar. Moreover, Mr. Bryan should know that an ounce of present example of political orany other sort of virtue, is worth more than a ton of pressed-leaf eulogy.

Two Smiling Weepers.

In all the history of optimistic philosophy there will not be a page that will crinkle more joyously than the record of the composed fortitude with which two of our Mugwump friends, the Boston Herald and the Springfield Republican bear up under the tremendous crash in Pennsylvania. " A few years ago," says the Boston philosopher, "Mr. Grow urged that free trade in coal would be decidedly advantageous to the mining industries of Pennsylvania. Accordingly, his election is, to this extent, an endorsement of the Wilson bill." The Springfield philosopher puts the same conclusion in an interrogative form. but the interrogation is merely for rhetori-

Philadelphia Record, has long been in favor of free cost. May not his overwhelming victory of Tuesday, then, construed as a partial tariff reform victory

If a partial endorsement of the Wilson bill, a partial victory for tariff reform, means a Republican majority of 183,000. how big a Republican majority will be required for an entire endorsement and a omplete tariff-reform victory?

This question is for mathematicians only. We wouldn't vex the souls and set a-boiling the brains of two so buoyant philosophers and good men struggling with adversity, as the Springfield Republican and the Boston Herald by any base considerations of numbers and logic. Dear souls! How sweet it is to see them smiling through their tears, ad removing their handke a while to wave them triumphantly in honor of the partial endorsement and victory in Pennsylvania.

A highly esteemed friend in New Orleans asks us if we have observed the fact that Senator White of Louislana is the first Roman Catholic ever appointed to the bench of the supreme Court of the United States. Our friend is mistaken. Chief Justice Rogen BROOKE TANKY, who presided over the Supreme Court for nearly thirty years, was a toman Catholie.

The pathetic youl of Mr. JAMES RODO-MONTE SOVEREIGN, Grand Master Workman, hadn't been heard for some time until the National Executive Committee of the Populists sat in solemn session at St. Louis. our efforts to restrain the money power and the confederate monopolies from robbing the people," said Mr. Soveneron by telegraph, "we pledge you our most heartycooperation." Judging by the amount of telegraphing its does. Mr. Soveneron must have a pretty fat money power of his own. Does he ever reflect tha he is fattening a confederate monopoly every time he sends a despatch of congratulation. reproof, warning, or any other form of his nultifarious snorts ! He ought to write.

Some acrimony has been caused in Chisage by the title of the Hon. WARE HERING's new lecture, " A Month in the Infernal City." Mr. HESING expressly disclaims any local reference. By the infernal city he means Geneva where he lay a month for repairs in 1891, after a lämmergeler had swooped down on him and made great but fortunately not fatal ravages on his sinister sider.

The Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOGG, Governor of Texas, who has been arrested for shooting deer in Nacogdoches county, says he will pay the fine, if he is guilty. He will have to. ie can bet he will, if he is found guilty. But why is he uncertain? Surely he knows whether the deer shot itself or he shot it with malice prepense, or he happened to discharge his gun thoughtlessly at the moment when the deer was in line with it. Our own opinion is bat the deer died of sheer fright at finding Itself in the presence of the Governor.

There is now good assurance of the lay ing of a cable line across the South China Sea Borneo to Hong Kong. The submarine route between the great island and the mainand has been surveyed, with favorable results. and the work of cable laying will soon be be gun. It will, of course, be a British line, and will touch British territory at both ends, starting from the British-Bornean island of Labuan at the south and terminating at the British-Chinese city of Hong Kong in the north. The capital is furnished by a British company, the cable is to be of British manufacture, the management will be in British hands, and the object of the setablishment of the line is the premotion of British commerc between the countries of the Malay Archipe. age and the populous Chinese empire. The new line will constitute an important

usefulness of which to British interests cannot be overrated. They are available for poitical, military, and commercial purposes. In the cable-laying business England is the business hopefully a half century ago, when the New York, Newfoundland and La day they started north, an article from I Telegraph Company was formed, but we have

link in the vast system of Asiatic ocean ca

bles, which belong to British capitalists, the

fallen griovously behind in the competition since that time. Yet we can make as good, though not as cheap, submarine cables as any that are made in England.

The Hon. CHAUNCEY IVES FILLEY, th bogey of the Republican silk stockings of St Louis, turned up at the Convention of Repub lican Clubs of Missouri the other day, elate uncrushed, and perk as a woodpecker; and his coming was greated vociforously. Mr. FILLEY has been deposed and put down, time after time, by and according to them that love him not, but the unconquerable old boy always reappears with a smile and rests his fee

Farmer HATCH of Missouri gave a Missouri mutton party in Washington last week. With mutton raised on his own farm he fed TOM REED, Speaker Chimp, Senator Pugh, FRANK HATTON, and other eminent citizens with good appetites, and the mutton gave them joy. If the American sheep is to be raw material it cannot be manufactured into bet ter products than Mr. Carap. Tox REED and colates at Farmer HATCH's mutton meal and sheep spread, and there is no danger that it will make such mutton consumers

The buntsmen of Tuscola, Ill., and the surrounding country will hunt wolves to-morrow. Fifteen hundred men and thirty bounds join in the chase, and there are at least four strapping weives for quarry. We must confident. A bigger party than they went tion. It is said that the wolf is hunting the hunters now.

LOYAL WORDS, AND TRUE,

Henry Watterson Demanding that the Democracy Fulfit Its Fledge. from the One ter-Journal.

what way, then, do the Democrats Washington propose to stay and turn the drift indicated by the recent elections? They have failed to get the credit which they should have got from the repeal of the Sherman act. They deserve all credit for the repeal of the Election laws; but that alone will not suffice. They will get little credit anywhere from the anomalous Tariff act they are laboring over so assiduously. On what, therefore, do they pro ose to carry next November's elections?

There is a time when pledges do not pass as egal tenders in politics. It seems to us, as it has seemed all along hat the plain duty of the present Administration is the thorough redemption of the great pledge upon which it was elected. Let protection be uprooted, let a revenue tariff be provided, and let such a tariff be the platform

and make the campaign of the Democrats for re-lection. Such a tariff bill could be drawn up in five minutes, and with loyal Democratic majorities in the House and Senate could be passed in a week.

"THE OLD MAN IS MAD." Cleveland Has No Further Use for Penn

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.-When the distin ruished leaders of the Cleveland Democracy and some two or three weeks ago that the Republican majority for Congressman at Large would not exceed 50,000 the Fresident asked them upon what grounds they based their calculation. They told him that they were making it "a campaign of education" in Pennsylvania: that the Democratic State Convention which nominated Mr. Hancock had fully endorsed the President's policy in every particular: that it unequivocally approved the Wilson Tariff bill; that they had implicit faith in Editor Singerly's power to restore party harmony, and that it was an off election, and the majority would necessarily be small.

The President heard them attentively and then remarked: "That would be a drop of 85,000 from the majority of 135,000 cast las November. Such a result would be of great advantage just at this time." The astute Clevelandites assured the President that nothing would do more to secure that resul than a prompt announcement of the Federal appointments for Pennsylvania, and straight way the President nominated to the Senate John R. Read of Philadelphia, for Collector o the Port: P. Gray Meek of Centre county, for Surveyor: J. Marshall Wright of Lehigh, for Naval Officer: Dr. Eugene Townsend of Philahia, for Superintendent of the Mint, and St. Clair Mulholland of Philadelphia, for Pen-

These appointments, made about ten days

ston Agont.

These appointments, made about ten days before last Tuesday's election, were used with marked effect in the eamnaign. It was cunningly given out all along the Democratic line that no appointments to any Federal office would be made from any election present in Pennsylvania that failed to increase the Democratic vote of last November and by that abrewd move fully 10,000 more Democrats were induced to come out and vote than would otherwise have done so.

But with it all, the fact remains that at this state election for a Congressman at Large, held at a time when Judges and inspectors of election, school directors, read supervisors, borough, town, and city officers were to be elected, and which always creates a spirited contest in every school directors, read supervisors, borough, town, and city officers were to be elected, and which always creates a spirited contest in every school district in the State, the Republican majority is increased by more than 75,000 over that of last November.

At the election in November last the Hawalian infamy had not been disclosed, nor had the Wilson bill passed the House. Juggling with the Supreme Court had not then played its part in politica. Hence the majority of 187,000, at the first State election held in 1894, is the verdict of an intelligent jury of the whole people after a most exhaustive "campaign of education" on the part of the managers for the Administration.

When Mr. Cleveland was informed that the Republican, or rather anti-Administration, majority was 135,000 greater than his Pennsylvania euckoos had assured him it would be in the words of an esteemed friend of his. "the Old Man was mad all over," and was reckless in the use of smphatic words to excress his sellings. Such is the report brought back from Washington by Pennsylvanians who cannot lie. The Revstone euckoos are awduly flustered. They fear that a wringing of their necks will soon take place.

How Justlee White Stands on Certain Con

From the Washington Capital, untice White believes that the quarantin ower is State and not national; that a lottery canno be taxed by the Federal Government; that the Oleo nargarine bill, which President Cleveland signed, was unconstitutions; and that the Anti-Option bill fell in the same category. I suppose some lawyers, at least, will differ, as that is what they are paid for. Upon one eint, however, we shall all agree that Associate Jutice White is right. He is going to be married soon to one of the lovellest little women. I am told, to be found n Washington or anywhere. Unquestionably, this i

Of the land of Minnesota,

The Coming of Jadam. Twint the shores of Minnehaba, On the waves of Laughing Water, Jadam Bedr, the one great spirit

With a paddle, paddled he his Own cance that brought him into Contact with the Marshalshipping. Twint the Scylla and Charybdia Of the land of Minnesota. May lie had a grand old sail hold. Charyb had an equal head hold; Pulled they then to beat the devil From Rasca to Winona. From the east side to the west side, Till the land of Minnesota Looked as if it had the skeew-wows. Then came Jadam in his birchbark Breeches and canoe of like wise and at one fell awoop he grounded His sauce, and reshing firmly In between the pulling, hanting Giants, Jadam milked the Marshal Ship, by thunder, in a manner, Which has made him famens, maybe Any way it boomed the price of Birchbark as a kind of simber Good for Presidential uses; Not as Presidential timber, But as timber good for wedges That will widen party breaches— If it please you, birobback breeches— More and more, until the spitt is From the start unto the finish, and the Jadame and the Hokesmiths. Disabbits Joedon, and the others, Will ge tambling in one common Wreek and ruin, to the hottom.

Will remarks " This boats b-it, don't it !"

MR. CRAMP ON STABILITY.

Great Shipbuilder Replies Sharply

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Several articles have recently appeared in THE SUN as correspondence from Washington calculated to impress the reading public with the idea that many if not all the vessels of the new navy are deficient in stability. The statements embodied in these articles would be of the highest importance if they were true. But

they are not true.

Even if certain of the smaller ships had a small margin of stability it does not follow that they were unsafe, and the alleged defect as reported might have been remedied at seandal or even discredit.

All the articles to which I refer have been. like everything that appears in THE SUN, well

They bear evidence of having been written or dictated by a person familiar with the technique of the subject. But they also indicate to any one equally conversant with the facts that the person inspiring or preparing them has a definite purpose to accomplish, that he knows how to go about his task, and also that his object has no reference to the welfare of the navy nor to the public good at large.

His familiarity with the technique of the subject enables him to assume an air of truth

which to the average reader serves only to make the effect of his false deductions more Taking up his letter to THE SUN dated Wash-

ington, Feb. 16, I note that he says: "The disclosure of the want of stability in the Detroit has been followed by similar discoveries in vessels of other classes. &c., which has led to the appointment of a Stability Board," &c. I had nothing to do with the Detroit. She was designed by the Navy Department and built by the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, of which Mr. Maister is the head. I have therefore no personal bins in her favor. I do not know what this statement as to her lack of stability is based on but I do know she has made a voyage to the Fouth Atlantic, where she is now eruising, and where she had the honor to fi e the first gun heard for many years in protection of American interests; and I also know that no ship so deficient in stability as to require the services of a Board

could do those things. Proceeding from the smaller vessels, the author of the communication of Feb. 16 says that" the Bureau of Construction has become anxious about the stability of the battle ships. and has recommended that it should be aided by reducing the batteries for which they were the Indiana as a special function of the Stabil

The first of these statements is flatly a false hood, and the latter is a perversion of the truth somewhat remarkable for the ingenuity of its malice.

The Board of Construction has never recommended any modification of the original battery of the battle ships with reference to increased stability. This fact has been stated to ne personally by the Chief Constructor.

Replying to a question by the Secretary as to how the draught of these ships might be essened, the Chief Constructor suggested that about seventy tons of weight might be eliminated by the mounting of one instead of two 8-inch guns in each of the upper turrets. But the question of stability was not involved.

In fact no one, except your correspondent, has ever raised a question as to the stability of the Indiana and her class. That ship was inclined on the 11th inst. at our works in the presence of members of the Stability Board. and the results verified the calculations.

Moreover, the affair of inclining the ship is not at all a special function of any Board, of stability or otherwise, as your correspondent psinuates, but is simply part and parcel of the contract and has always been done heretofore under supervision of the Superintending Naval Constructor at the yard where the ship may be building.

It is probably futile to correct the misstatements of your correspondent in such a case. The plain truth cuts no figure with him when

t happens to interfere with his purpose. Facts do not even seem to embarrasa him. It is not necessary to discuss in detail the history of the design and construction of the Indiana class. The ship has been inclined, pursuant to the terms of the contract, and the suparfluous presence of members of the Stability Board could not affect the sufficiency of

her metacentric heigh. Her stability and her righting movement remain the same, Board or no Board ; but to peoof the Board was sufficient to raise doubt in the public mind, provided your correspondent's deductions remained unchallenged

I now come to consider the concluding alls gation of your correspondent, which naturally interests me more than the others, because the ship to which he refers was built on plans submitted by me, and is the only important cruiser in the navy of wholly civilian design. Your correspondent in his letter of the 16th

repeats, or emphasizes, misstatements put forth in another letter dated the 8th inst. To any one familiar with the ruling spirit of our navy it goes without saying that my appearance as a competitive designer of naval vessels was bitterly resented, and strenuous effort was put forth to force the Department

to reject my plans. From the day the bids and plans were opened and the award made by Secretary Whitney till now, the watchword has been to "down the Philadelphia!" To damn our only

cruiser designed by a civilian! No matter at what expense of falsehood or at what risk of general discredit to the new navy, a clique of persons have hounded that ship from the day of her commission, wherever they could find columns open to their malice. This is by no means new matter. More than two years ago the following correspondence, which explains itself, took place on this subject;

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 12, 1892. Gentlemen or the U. S. Noral Institute; I have received a paper under the following descrip-

tion and title:

Copy for Discussion

U. S. Navai Institute Proceedings, 1892.

[Note.—The writers only are responsible for the contents of their respective articles.

Sa: The Board of Control has not yet decided to publish this article, but has canned a few copies of it to be printed for the convenience of those thembers who may desire to discuss it. It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Institute at annapolis. Md. early in March, 1842, for a discussion, should it be possible for you to attend this meeting, we shall be piessed to have you send to your commune and criticisms in writing before March 1, 1502.

This copy is sent you with the express inderstanding that it is not to be published or circulated. By direction of the Soard of Control, Very respectivity. that it is not to be published or circulated. B

Ensign, U. S. Navy, Secretary and Treasurer. Metacehtric Height and Behavior in a Scaway of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, and Kindred Subjects. By Charles Houja.

Gentlemen, permit me to say that I have examined the accompanying paper and that I find in it nothing which seems to require "discussion." The fourth paragraph of the paper states that its "object is to demonstrate by graphic representation the general causes of the ship's (the Philadelphia's) failure. As: " This is the first and only information that I have had of the "chip's failure." In the absence of other and more authoritic data, I must be permitted to maintain the opinion that the ship has not failed, and that therefore, there is no ground on which the proffered "discussion" can be rationally conducted. If the commanding officer, taps. Fred Rogers, or the Admiral whose flagship she is. Bancroft Charards had offered the paper in question, I would without doubt, consider it incumbest on me to "discuss" the subject. If the ship has "failed" they would certainly be aware of the fact, and their professional reputation does not permit one to doubt that they would have notified the Government of it promptly.

My object in this communication is simply to acanowledge the coursesy of the institute. I have menther times nor inclination to dignify by serious con-sideration a paper based upon a fulse hypothesis or to review a set of alleged "calculations" predicated on an untenable assumption.

The Philadelphia was built, tried, accepted, and paid for accepting to the terms of the contrast, and she has been in commission ever since as the Engship of the North Atlantic squadron, as her designer and builter i prefer to reat her case on her record affont. I am too bony a man and tow many subjects of real importance crowd upon my attention to have me insure in which to humor the egotiam or flatter the vanity of this or that obscure person who may find time, pen, ink, and paper at his disposal, to seek a little ficitious comes queues by shiscking the reputation of our new mea-of

di I have intimated, if Admirol Sparachi or Cops. 1

Regers has any fault to find with the Philadelphia, I will meat either or both of them in whatnower discussion professional courtesy may require. But I must be excused from such relations with the Mr. Hemje

whose name is mentioned at the head of the paper be fore me. Very respectfully, CHARLES H. CRARE. Of sourse I desired to be respectful to the members of the United States Naval Institute But I have observed that the principal fault of such societies in this country is the facility with which obscure persons having plenty of brass can gain access to them and achieve notoriety from their proceedings, irrespective of professional rank or experience or of personal consequence or respectability. I naturally resented this as an impertinence on the part of liemie, and wondered at the countenance given him by the officers of the Institute.

However, as he was said to be on duty as an instructor in draughting at the Naval Academy, I could see that his position would give him special access to the privilence of the institute. It seems that the Board of Control Inally rejected his paper, as it has never appeared in the proceedings.

Euch subjects as the safety and seaworthiness of our new men-of-war are of the most serious import, and should never be discussed in professional or semi-official printike the proceedings of the institute, except by men of the most perfect technical and practical competency. toriety from their proceedings, irrespective of

by men of the most perfect technical and practical competency.

If such reckless discussion affected only the builders of the ships, the matter might not be worth serious public attention. But the effect of such random detraction is far-reaching, in that it tends to shake rubble confidence in the character of the work that is being done to restore the navy and thereby threatens to impede, if not wholly arrest its progress.

From this point of view i have taken up the subsect. The 'hiladelphia's record as a cruiser since sho left our works puts her begond need of defence by me or any one else. Structly speaking, there are four ships of her class in the navy and she is the best of the lot. She has the most commodious quarters for officers and emisted men; she can do more work on a given coal supply than, any of the

officers and enlisted men; she can do more work on a given coal supply than any of the others; with deck protection equal to the best of the other three, she can, by reason of her lighter machinery, earry 100 tons more of coal, stores, or ammunition.

I will add that, while the Philadelphia is the best of the four, the poorest of them is better than any foreign ship of their class. I do not deny that some changes were made by order of certain bureaus from the design of the libitadelphia, as submitted by me. But even with these unnaceancy alterations, she remains the nest ship of her class in every particular of practical value pertaining to a cruising man-of-war. man-of-war.
In conclusion I would inquire what healdes is ro be the standard of efficiency in our ships? Who is to establish the criterion

standard and is this criterion to be established by the random criticisms of anony-mous and irresponsible writers or by the record of actual service in many seas under such officers as Bancroft Cherardi and Fred-crick lingues?

while not averse to further discussion with any one of adequate rank and responsibility. I will for the present await at this point some satisfactory, or at least intelligible, answer to these inquiries.

PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.

ONLY ROU INE DRILL, EUR

Minister Willis Contradicted by One of the To the Futur of The Sun-Sir: Upon reading Minister Willia's reply to President Dole, published in Tuesday's SUN, I was astounded at the statement therein contained that the "stacking of rifles, filling of cartridge belts, and packing of knapsacks" by the men of the Philadelphia constituted only the squadron routine drill." I am in possession of testimony of the most direct kind that something more than "squadron routine drill" was purposed by this manusure. My

brother, Charles H. Coyle, stationed on the U. S. F. S. Philadelphia, wrote me under date of Dec. 23, 1893, a letter containing the follow-ing:

Dec. 23, 1883, a letter containing the following:

"The Alameda came in vesterday and brought some news. In the mean time liberty has been stopped aboard our ship and we are under arms, with knapsacks packed, casteens nifed, haversacks laden, and forty rounds in our belts, ready to involve concedes that we could not take the palace with our present forces unless we shelled the town. The Government has tertified the palace with bags of earth as breastworks, beind which are Maxim rapid-fire and disting guns, while the grounds are protected with one, four, three, and six pounders. Our field pieves consist of enepound Hotchkiss guns. We would be killed before we reached the palace, for the streets are very narrow, thirty feet being a wide one, while the business section from the isanding to the palace consists of two-story buildings. They could, therefore, give us a raking fire from the palace.

They could, therefore, give us a raking fire from the palace.

The italies are mine. There is a warlike ring to the description of the preparations and talk abound the Philadelphia, and it is perfectly clear that everybody on board under the Admiral, thought that landing was continuous. emplated. There was no suggestion of rouse drill" about it. John G. Covik, M. D. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

A WORD TO THE UNWISE.

How They Mar Reduce the Banger of Being crowded condition of Broadway and the continuous and rapid rush of the cable cars create a positive danger, which should be minimized o the individual by marshalling into use the best powers of observation and physical alertness of which we are capable.

The common saying, "he lost his head," is used to explain very many of the disastrous accidents which fill the columns of our daily papers, and which perhaps might have been

accidents which fill the columns of our daily papers, and which perhaps might have been avoided if the apprehensive faculities had been carefully trained into use. Now let us see how this can be done. In the first place, then, take the condition of danger present in crossing broadwar. When the gong rattles and an agricomeration of confused sounds of all kinds strikes the car, don't "lose your head" by throwing it up wildly and trying at the same time to look in all directions at once, for in this way you will be almost certain to invite disaster, but, on the contrary, keep the head firmly in place squarely between the shoulders, first letting the eyes take in the situation generally in photographic fashion, afterward supplementing details and currecting impressions by moving the eyes in the direction of warning given by the ears.

It is surprising to find what a wide range the eyes will take in simply by moving them in their sockets or glancing to right or left, especially if a little controlling thought is brought to bear through keeping the head level" and giving the ears a fair chance to assist the eyes; and how quickly, aimost instantaneously, the judgment is formed. When a man "loses his head "he always tries to jump in two different directions at the same time, and as one effort neutralizes the other the result is zaro, while if cable cars are multifariously predominant, the individual who "keeps" his head and applies the rules marked out above will protably "save his bacon" by coolly informing himself of just where the danger is coming from and alertly stepping one side to a place of safety. Of course, I am not saying a man shouldn't move his head at all in positions of danger: I am only trying to show him how to use all his faculties without "losing" his head.

New Your, Feb. 2%.

Cicero's 2,000th Birthday.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The 3d day of January last was Cicero's two thousandth birthday, as he was born on Jan. 3, sandth circular, as he was born on an on 100 H C. Cicero's name is one of those which all students the world over learn to never forget. Memory of the greatest orator and states man should be refreshed, even at this late hour, in the minds of all those who in their college days pondered on the form of the first through the college days pondered on the form of the first through through the first through the first through through the first th

The Stealing of Scotch Names

To the Europe of You Eco-So: An interesting telegrafrom a Scotchman in Saturday's Sco. in which he plains of the practice of many Polish Hebrews in an anuming scotch names, reminds me of an item whom I read in an Egypt'an newspaper shorily after the hour bardment of Alexandria in 1882, describing the arrest of several hundred man bearing Scotch nature, for all source of confusion in the Bouth is the most uncommon sorts of diseases against the English military regulations. I had ever entertained an availed opinion of he morthing, the schor is usually the name of the the many good qualities of the men from the land of cakes, and faving amount in America and in and the county, with f. If for from the one of the county at the first those that they retained abroad all the good qualities of those living in the land bernol Tweed to I was sore amassed to read accounts of the arrest of "Donald MacDonald for running amuse", "Abvander MacGonald for running amuse and for the cakes of such as the formation of the cakes of the cakes of such as the formation of the cakes of Busides those edenders, other Scotch names ap-

peared in a long row of culprite, and I was pursied to account for the strange fail from good conduct of a host of Scotch people, until an army office: informed me that all these offenders were native vegrants and idiers, who had been named from an old cupy of a dinegow Directory which had fallen hate the hands of a British affect, who had been ordered to end names for the humsiess rapshonds of the town. Every one of the persons had been provided with a brass neck chain, attached to which was a brass plate stamped with a name taken from the Gargow Directory. Ferbage in days to come, an historian beautag for materials for a history of the Scotch in foreign lands, will unearth the records of the Police Department of

a Maypi in the nineteenth cantury.

Haw Youx, Feb. 35.

ORROOM LOAT TO THE DEMOCRACE Cleveland's Polley Puts the Populiats on Top-Pennoyer to Be a Senator,

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 25,-More than twothirds of the Democrats of Oregon, rather than how submissively at the throne of egotism, have renounced the Administration and accepted Pennoyerism as the lesser evil of the two. One year ago, flushed with victory, strongly organized, and confident of success in the next State election, the Democracy of in the next State election, the Democracy of Oregon was in a better condition than ever before in its history, and only needed judicious action by the Administration to make the State strongly Democratic. To-day, without proper organization, without able leaders and without hope of success at the polis, the Democratic of this State are hanging around the Populist camp, endeavoring to pick up a few minerable offices.

The opensition to the Republicans is greater in this State than ever being, but this openaltion centres in the Populist, and not in the Democratic party. The indications now are that the Populist ticket will sween the field in the Henoretaic party. The indications now are that the Populist ticket will sween the field in the June elections, and that Ponneyer will succeed Dolph in the Senate. The Governor of Oregon foresaw the fall of the Mugwump idol from its pedeatal, and is now reaping the benefits of his political shrewdness. Contrary to the opinion of those who are not familiar with his career. Pennoyer is a conservative and able statesman. This his opponents admit. As a politician he has scarcely an equal on the Facilia canat. Twice elected Governor in a ferrubilican State, he is now the most formidaile candidate for the United States Senate.

Mr. Claveland gave Mr. Pennover his opportunity, and he made the most of it. As a consequence the Democratic party of this State has practically gone out of business. The field line Democrate lay the blame on the Administration. The younger members of the party have sworn allegiance to Pennoyer. Oregon was in a better condition than ever ba-

MR. CARTELL'S SILENT BRIDE.

She Had Vowed Never to Speak to Him Again, but the Marriage Came Off. From the St. Louis Republic

Again, but the Marriage Came Off.

From the N. Louis Expedie.

TRIMBLE. Tenn. Feb. 19.—Mrs. Jerry Cartell of near Trimble has just broken a rash vow which she made over twelve months ago, and which she regretted having ever made.

About eighteen months ago Mrs. Cartell was Miss Fannle Brambley, a beautiful young lady of eighteen years, and Jerry Cartell was her favored suitor. But, as is generally the case with young lovers, a quarrel arose between them, and in the heat of passion Miss Fannle anarriy bade her lover leave her presence, and vowed by high Heaven she would never speak to him again. The disconsolate lover took his departure, but as he fairly worshipped the girl he ardently set about to effect a reconcilation. At last, in answer to a pitiful pleading letter, Miss Fannle relented and penned to him a loving, forgiving message.

Divergoyed at the happy termination of affairs he hurried to the home of Miss Fannle, and was received warmly and affectionately, out without a word of welcome. Taking a fablet and pencil from a desk she began a written coversation as though she could not speak a word. Cartell relended the uselessness and foolishness of such proceedings but in vain, as his sweetheart positively refused to utter a word to him. She is very devout, a member of the Methedist Church, and was firmly impressed with the idea that if she should break her rash vow God would punish her by striking her dumb, when she could speak to noone, she was constantly on her guard for fear she might forget herself and speak to neone, thereby inviting this terrible visitation.

The courtship proceeded it with pencil and paper for several months, and then they were joined together in the holy honds of matrimony. During their married life of nearly a year Mrs. Cartell never spoke to her husband until some days ago.

Last Christmas Mr. Cartell made his wife a present of a handsome and costly pai

Compromised His Claim for Damacre.

The wife of a prominent dentist in the city was called to the door the other day to respond to the appeal of a tramp who wanted pecuniary assistance for some temporary requirements. Being averse to giving alms, she told him that it was against her principles to give money for nothing, but that it be would clean the snow off the rather long sidewalk she would compensate him for his labor to the extent of forty cents. The tramp promptly undertook the contract, and after about half an hour of good work went to the lady and received his payment and went away apparently satisfied. About two weeks afterward the same tramp called at the same house and demanded brusquely to see the lady of the house. It happened that the doctor was at home on this occasion and his wife was cut; so he went to the door and asked what was wanted.

"I want to see the lady of the house," said the tramp. From the Grand Rapids Democrat.

the tramp.

Well, she is out." replied the Doctor. "but
I am her husband; won't I de as well? What
do you want?"

"Well, it's just this way: I came here two

I am her husband; won't I de as well? What do you want?"

"Well, it's just this way: I came here two weeks ago and cleaned off your sidewalk and I strained my side so that I haven't been able to do any work since, and I want to know what you are going to do about it?"

"What I am going to do about it?" questioned the Dostor, taken aback by the man's effrontery; what do you expect me to do about it?"

I want you to give me something for what I have suffered by straining my side, and, as this is a matter for damages, I want to settle it at once."

The Doctor slowly sized the man up as he was delivering the last remark, and then, taking a handful of silver out of his pocket, he ingled it thoughtfully for a minute as if calculating and said:

Well how would fifteen cents strike you?"

culating and said fifteen cents strike you?"
Well, how would fifteen cents strike you?"
That's all right," burst out the tramp eagerly; "glmme it. Thanks," and he ambled off perfectly satisfied, leaving the Doctor chuckling and much relieved at the settlement of a prospective suit for damages.

SUNBEAMS.

-Florida is one of the greatest of lake States, if the classed. It has a half score of considerable lakes, including Okachobse, with more than 600 square miles, and many scores of small lakes and ponds scattered over an area forty or fifty miles wide and several hundred utiles long. -- Florists say that the cyclamen, which bears those

mar ellous winged blossoms that seem to haver over the plant rather than to be part of it, produces fines blessoms when raised directly from the seed than when the bulb is planted and allowed to germinate. Ametours, when they attempt the cyclamen, usually buy the bulbs, and a single bulb sometimes costs nearly as much as a small blooming plant.

The principal of the division of labor has been earried almost to the ultimate in the matter of floriculture. Not only do many florists confine themselves to a few specialties, but it is a common thing for such florists as

ruitivate a large variety of plants especially for their

inwers not to make any effort to save seeds from year

o year, but to buy all their seeds fresh from the seels nen, who know just when to core seeds and how to cli and save their against the next year's demand Maryland may pass a law providing that only offcens of the State shall be employed in cyster taxing. Alon tramps, many of them of the worst characte, are now largely hited for the rougher work of he overter hade, and the comp aint is that they bring the namesa into d'arepute, spend their sasninga co en l'illies a none of Baltimore, and take places that Na 7 anders would be gian to his. It is anppraed that if a

otter class of men can be found for the couter heats

the organismal stories of british crueilles inflicied by their communiters will be less frequent. -The United States Government in doing what it can by precept and example to bring order of of the chans of geographical maines in this country. And source of confusion in the Bouth is the not uncommon

the better part of this entitury. Jense McVeigh long ago in an old stone house on the circuiths awang, and there came to him once a stranger second shater. The alreager was taken in, and he tred there for the years. He never went beyond the a came for exercise, and he took elaborate preparations at night to guard against surprise. When he died a stranges from a neighboring village came and claimed the body, professing to recognize the dead toan as an a quaintanes. The stranger who cisimed the body was the feat man's son and he afterward became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The father, a wealing and well-storated Marylander, but a a and marvel at the degeneracy of the scotch own table by breaking his skull with a decastor. The homicide's place of hising was narely more than his fee. 30.

Witness Feature.

The scotch is seen of his crime. man of ungovernable temper, had slain a guest at his